Novel Concept for Mechanism to Alternate Long-Range Coulomb Force Lines: Embedding H+ at High Pressures/Densities (Liquid) Within Quick-Hardening Superglue-like Anionized Polymers Closed on Both Ends and Passing Electrical Current Through Wire in Front of Polymer Caps to Block CFL Effects

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Introduction

Within the past few years, the technology to generate comparatively high-strength and long-range Coulomb Force Lines using phononically agitated crystals has opened up a new field of research. Possible applications include but are not limited to a transistor fabrication technique based upon using CFLs to apply torsion to piezoelectric materials coupled with semiconductors in order to trigger the coalescence of transistors on the angstrom scale.

A major limitation of the phononic crystal-based technique is that these force lines tend to cause electrons in constituent electron clouds to actively avoid the relevant orbital zones with the inability to entirely switch on and off the force lines being an additional complication. Phononic crystal-based CFL generators as they exist today are capable only of applying varying amounts of force and not entirely switching on and off that force, with range limitations at around 100 microns.

Range and power must be extended using a novel approach in order to render CFLs of greater practical use.

Abstract

A superior strategy for CFL generation may be built around using double-helical superglue-like polymers which are capable of hardening in order to contain high densities of liquid hydrogen in an anionized state wherein the polymer, itself, is also highly anionized. In such a structure, the repulsion of the positively charged polymers would act as a kind of molecular gimbal that ensures that an unbroken chain of protons occupies the exact center of the vacancy within the structure.

The structure would be capped on both ends to prevent the escape of the protons and the overall structure would be hardened once the H+ was injected, potentially by an UV curing process.

Alternation of the CFL could then be achieved by the placement of a thin, high-voltage wire directly in front of one of the capped ends of the thin polymer. Voltage would simply be run through the wire in order to negate the effects of the CFL via the collocation of large numbers of electrons (flowing through the wire) directly between the proton-pregnant polymers (PPP) and the object one wishes to influence using the alternation of CFLs.

Conclusion

With potential applications including transistor fabrication and the manufacture of a new class of battery based upon using CFLs to force protons to maintain a 3D-grid configuration within a nested cube structure (Cubic Proton Grid Voltage Cell,) novel CFL generation methods hold a great deal of promise for the short and medium-term future.